

Win 23 Towns Across Rhine

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WEATHER

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Mild

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ZHUKOV TROOPS TAKE KUESTRIN

Oder Fortress Is a Key to Berlin

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army today captured the Oder River fortress city of Kuestrin after a bitter 35-day battle and thus opened the direct road to Berlin, 38 miles to the west. The fall of the wrecked city was announced in an Order of the Day by Premier Joseph Stalin which indicated the Red Army's march on Berlin had begun.

Garden Rally Hails Crimea and London

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Stalin described Kuestrin, an ancient town with a pre-war population of 19,000, as a powerful stronghold "covering the approaches to Berlin." His Order of the Day was the first Moscow indication that Soviet forces were across the Oder, because a part of Kuestrin lies on the west bank. For weeks Berlin had been reporting that the Red Army held six bridgeheads on the west bank.

Stalin said Kuestrin, core of the last major German resistance on the Oder's east bank, was seized after stubborn street battles. The struggle started Feb. 6 when Zhukov's legions, completing their lightning drive across Poland and Germany, pulled up at the Oder on both sides of the city and laid siege.

Stalin did not specifically say the Red Army had breached the Oder there, but the city lies on both banks, near the Oder's confluence with the Warthe River, which flows in from the east.

The main and newer section of Kuestrin, known as Neustadt, is on the north bank of the Warthe, a mile southeast of the confluence. The small ancient section is on the west bank of the Oder, linked with the new town by a railroad bridge across both

(Continued on Back Page)



THE RED ARMY FREED THEM: Smiling happily, American and British war prisoners are having their picture taken in the yard of a German prison camp near Poznan.

They asked to be photographed behind the barbed wire fence that had separated them for years from the world.

—Sovfoto Radiophoto

Garden Rally Hails Crimea, London Parleys as Building Peace, Freedom

By DOROTHY LOEB

A CIO-sponsored Madison Square Garden rally last night hailed the Big Three Crimea Conference and the London World Trade Union Conference, held simultaneously, as mutually complementary sessions of historic importance, promising a world in which war will be banished and men may live in freedom and security.

Labor and government spokesmen, themselves participants in the precedent-setting meetings, brought first person reports of the achievements and their promise of speedy victory over fascism to the vast audience, composed chiefly of trade unionists.

From R. J. Thomas and Sidney Hillman, leaders of the CIO delegation to London, the rally heard a direct report on unanimous decisions setting up a new world labor federation and steps for labor participation in making and keeping the peace.

From Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who participated in Crimean conferences, the rally heard Big Three decisions hailed as sounding the knell of Nazi hopes and as charting the path, which, through the San Francisco meeting next month, leads to establishment of an international security organization.

The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador and Secretary of State Edward Stettinius sent messages of



R. J. THOMAS HILLMAN

ference finally destroyed the last hope that still sustained the Axis—the hope of dividing the Allies, setting one against the other, and snatching a diplomatic victory from military defeat,” he declared.

“The unity of purpose which the three powers achieved at Yalta and the progress they made in building the structure of a secure and lasting peace bring new hope and courage to a war-devastated world.

“But if the lofty objectives agreed upon by Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt are to be realized, they must have the full support and understanding not only of these leaders and the governments of the other United Nations but of their people as well.

“These objectives can be achieved only through complete unity of purpose and of action among the free nations of the world. That unity, to be enduring, must find its basis in close friendship, collaboration and understanding, not alone among governments, but likewise among their people.

“That is why it is of such great significance that, while the leaders of the Big Three met in Yalta, a parallel meeting of the representatives of the people took place in London.”

ACHIEVED AIM

Hillman and Thomas stressed that the trade union leaders of 35 nations, representing more than 60,000,000 organized workers, came together for the common purpose of unity and achieved their objective. Action was taken in unanimity to the point that, though under conference rules decisions were subject to ratification, examination showed that all declarations coincided so completely that all delegates on the continuations committee were able

to give ratification “then and there,” Hillman reported.

None of the conference decisions are “conditional or tentative,” he said. “They have the full and final approval of all the organizations represented in London.

The conference administrative committee will meet April 10 in Washington under the chairmanship of CIO President Murray, then proceed to San Francisco for the United Nations meeting, where it will present labor's views.

Hillman called for a home front mobilization in support of Yalta decisions. Realization of the program is by no means assured, he warned.

GROMYKO'S SPEECH

Crimea promises new military blows against and sure defeat for the Nazis, the Soviet Ambassador declared. He said the conferences demonstrated also the Allies' determination to take all necessary measures to prevent Germany from unleashing a new war, and he stressed also its significance as evidence of Allied determination for coordinated action in the maintenance of peace.

Nazi resistance now is “senseless” and continues only in hope of a “miracle,” Gromyko said.

Thomas paid a special tribute to Soviet and British delegates to the London conference. The Soviet delegates, he said, “demonstrated that they are democratic trade unionists; ready to give and take in the arena of discussion.” And he added:

“In war as in peace, the Russians belong with us, and we belong with them in all sincere efforts to achieve international labor solidarity and lasting peace.”

He found the British too “ready to give and take.” Though they had some sharp, divergent opinions of



LA GUARDIA GROMYKO

their own, he said, they also joined in the end in the constructive, unanimous decisions. Thomas reported in detail on conference decisions.

CIO President Murray expressed the hope that the world labor federation will contribute to the upbuilding of a democratic world and paid tribute to Big Three decisions as giving promise of “peaceful days in this troubled world.”

Dr. Tobias warned of three main sources of obstruction, threatening danger to unity. He listed “conscientious perfectionists,” seeking ideal blueprints; groups indulging in racial hatred; and “that noisy, well-financed minority” that devotes its energies to “casting aspersions upon our allies in this war.”

Curran, serving as rally chairman, hailed the leadership of CIO President Murray, for his pioneering efforts for international labor unity, and predicted that unity of world labor would provide democracy with the strength to avoid war.

Congresswoman Douglas discussed the two conferences in terms of legislation that must be added to insure full employment and security.

A program of entertainment was presented. Franchot Tone, stage and film star, was narrator in a dramatization written by Norman Corwin.

Chapultepec Result Hailed by Senators

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, March 12. — Tom Connally (D-Tex), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and his Republican colleague, Sen. Warren R. Austin of Vermont,

hailed the Chapultepec Inter-American conference for hemispheric unity in war and in peace with the utmost enthusiasm in speeches in the Senate today.

“I believe we have made giant strides toward peace and that we have traveled a long way towards unity at San Francisco,” said the Texas Senator.

Austin, who with Connally was a delegate to Chapultepec, conference for approving the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as a basis for the San Francisco discussions. And he expressed his satisfaction that the “hemispheric arrangements” made at Chapultepec “will be within the structure of the world organization.”

The bi-partisan support of the two delegates had its effect on Senators who have attacked the Crimea agreement.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis), who has attacked the Crimea agreement, praised the Connally-Austin reports today. He coupled this praise however, with a backhand swipe at Crimea, saying that today was the first time that the Senate was getting its report on such matters from Senators themselves.

Sen. Robert A. Taft made no attack, merely asking Austin for assurances that the United States had

made no financial commitments. Austin replied that the economic charter, which was in general terms, provided for reciprocal obligations.

Both Connally and Austin said hemispheric cooperation will speed economic development.

“We hope that the San Francisco conference may construct a world organization on the same noble principles,” said Connally.

“This is a forerunner of what we hope will happen at San Francisco. This is a beacon which will enable the states at San Francisco to see the roadway to peace.

“I believe that this (the act of Chapultepec) will stand in future years among the great state papers set down for future generations to observe. It will mean peace and security in the Western Hemisphere for years to come.”

Senator Connally told the Senate the Chapultepec conference had “in essence invited Argentina to become a member of the United Nations.” He said Argentina will be restored “to full partnership in the brotherhood of nations of the Western Hemisphere” when she “complies with suggestions” made at the conference. These include a cleanup of Axis agents, no refuge for Nazi war criminals or Axis funds, a declaration of war on Germany and Japan.

Argentina has resumed its place at the Pan-American Union.



MURRAY HILLMAN

greetings. French, Chinese and Yugoslav representatives added to the United Nations spirit of the rally.

NEW BID TO AFL

While the audience celebrated the London conference, a new invitation to the American Federation of Labor, which up to now has stood aloof, was extended by CIO President Philip Murray.

Formation of the new world labor movement provides “ample opportunity” for the AFL to come back into the international house of labor, “which we strongly urge,” Murray declared.

Other speakers included Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, Mayor LaGuardia, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and a member of the CIO delegation to London; Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro leader and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, of Los Angeles.

While some dealt chiefly with Crimea and others with London, Hillman's speech symbolized the spirit of all because he discussed both together.

“The results of the Crimea con-

Willkie Fought Biddleism, Browder Tells Freedom House

Earl Browder said yesterday he could not conceive how the Willkie Memorial Building Fund of Freedom House could turn down a \$5,000 contribution from the Communist Political Association.

The Communist leader said he could not “conceive of men devoted to perpetuating the spirit of Wendell Willkie acting in the spirit of Francis Biddle since Willkie made his only appearance before the Supreme Court to overthrow the doctrine of Biddle, and succeeded in so doing.”

But Freedom House, dominated by men with anti-Communist phobias and Social Democratic leanings, did just that.

By a 13 to one vote, the director of the organization decided to return the \$5,000 contribution of the CPA.

Among those who voted to reject the Communist contribution were

Judge Ferdinand Pecora, Herbert Bayard Swope, Samuel Shore of the ILGWU, Elsa Maxwell and George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College.

Only director to vote for accepting the contribution was J. Raymond Walsh research director of the CIO.

A statement by Freedom House said that it could not accept the contribution “without accepting all its implications,” and added that it could not reconcile the ideals of Wendell Willkie with “the role of the Communist Party in America, or of its recent incarnation, the Walsh, research director of the CIO.

There followed some familiar clichés about how ardently pro-Soviet Freedom House is, and how it sharply distinguishes between the Soviet Union and American Communists.

Fay, Bove Defense Ends; Claim Honest Bribery

By JOHN MELDON

The defense battery for AFL officials Joseph S. Fay and James Bove, standing trial before Supreme Court Judge William Munson, wound up its case in almost record time yesterday, spending half the day

parading character witnesses before the jury and the other half in attempting to prove, through sympathetic witnesses, that the two AFL officials didn't shake down contractors, but rather accepted proffered bribes.

Fay, vice-president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and Bove, until recently vice-president of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, are charged with extorting \$702,000 from contractors who built the \$300,000,000 Delaware aqueduct. The line of the defense throughout the trial has been that Fay and Bove “accepted” the money to prevent strikes on the huge project.

Among the character witnesses put on the stand by John McGeehan, attorney for Fay, were Arthur A. Johnson, millionaire head of the Johnson Contracting Co., holder of big jobs from the War and Navy Departments. One current job runs into \$35,000,000. Other wealthy contractors who swore to Fay's “honesty and fairness” were Frank Briscoe, general contractor of Newark, N. J.; Fred Stiefel, heading his own contracting corporation, and U. J. Connally, Newark general manager of the Con-

tractors' Association of New Jersey.

James P. Kenny, of W. 238 St., NYC, a business agent for an independent compressed air local of the sandhogs, was a wily witness for the defense. He readily testified that Local 147 of the sandhogs, a local which fought the Fay and Bove gang, had constantly fomented strikes. Aim of the defense, in Kenny's testimony, was to impress the jury with the idea that Local 147, which picketed the Delaware Aqueduct, had actually caused the contractors to press money on Fay and Bove to supply men from locals under their control to keep the construction job going.

A second defense witness, Joseph P. Madden, secretary-treasurer of Local 472, Heavy Construction Workers, Jersey City, testified he had taken upwards of 250 handhops to the aqueduct project to “protect union men and keep the job going.” Over District Attorney Frank Hogan's objections, Madden was allowed to testify that the scabs' transportation, wages, hotel and meal expenses were paid for by Fay.

Both the state and the defense sum up their cases beginning at 10 a.m. this morning.

Rhine Bridgehead 10 Mi. by 4

Lubin, U.S. Man on Reparations Body

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—Isador Lubin, Government economist and member of the White House staff, was today selected as American representative on the Moscow reparations commission which will determine the price Germany must pay for the ravages of her war machine.

The appointment was announced by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. The commission, established by the Big Three's Yalta Conference, will carry out the pledges made by Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to "exact reparation in kind for the

destruction wrought by the Germans."

Lubin, who served for more than eight years as U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is expected to leave soon for Moscow. He will vacate his two present jobs—alternate member of the War Production Board and Chief of the Statistical Analysis Division of the Munitions Assignment Board operating under the British-American combined chiefs of staff.

OPA Cracks Down On 10 Poultry Dealers

Ten retail poultry dealers were served summonses for selling poultry at over-ceiling prices, Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA administrator, announced yesterday. The summonses were filed by OPA as part

UMW Gets Right To Strike Poll

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—The government today upheld the right of John L. Lewis to poll his United Mine Workers March 28, to see if they want to strike in event their contract demands are not met.

Three Federal labor agencies rejected a petition by the Southern Coal Producers Association to dismiss the UMW request for a strike ballot.

The miners and soft coal operators cancelled today's joint conference to give the operators a chance to study the union's 18 demands. A spokesman said an effort will be made to draft a formal reply to them all at once.

The ballot will contain the following questions used in all strike polls:

"Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"

The result will be announced the morning of March 29.

of an intensive investigation into the retail poultry industry in the Brownsville and East New York sections of Brooklyn after numerous complaints by Brooklyn housewives.

The dealers, summoned on 58 complaints, will be tried on Wednesday in War Emergency Court, 100 Center St., Manhattan. In some instances they were charged with having sold poultry at 100 percent above the ceiling price.

Woolley pointed out that since Feb. 1 the OPA has secured 46 convictions against 28 retail poultry dealers in War Emergency Court and fines totalling \$865 were imposed. In two cases jail sentences were imposed.

"The investigation of the retail poultry industry has been planned so that every section of New York will be covered," Woolley said. "Special emphasis will be given to checking old offenders. The OPA will request jail sentences for violators. Ceiling prices at the retail level must be enforced. It is essential in this present scarcity in poultry to protect the consumer," he added.

Cleaning Up Snipers in Mandalay

CALCUTTA, March 12 (UP).—Troops of the 19th Indian Division, blocked by fanatical Japanese resistance in a direct assault on moated and walled Fort Dufferin in Mandalay, have by-passed this main center of resistance on the south and are cleaning up Japanese snipers and machine-gunners in the heart of the city, front dispatches said today.

Lauds Communists' Role In Dutch Resistance Forces

Dutch Communists have a "share and a prominent one" in the resistance movement, Adrian J. Barnouw, publications director of the semi-official Netherland - America Foundation wrote in the organization's news letter.

"The name Communist," he asserted, "cannot be used in Holland by reactionary and fascist rabble rousers for the purpose of scaring the bourgeois electorate."

The Communist Party's declared intention of collaborating with other parties in the reconstruction of a truly democratic Holland, "without fomenting trouble for the Royal House," Barnouw declared, "creates

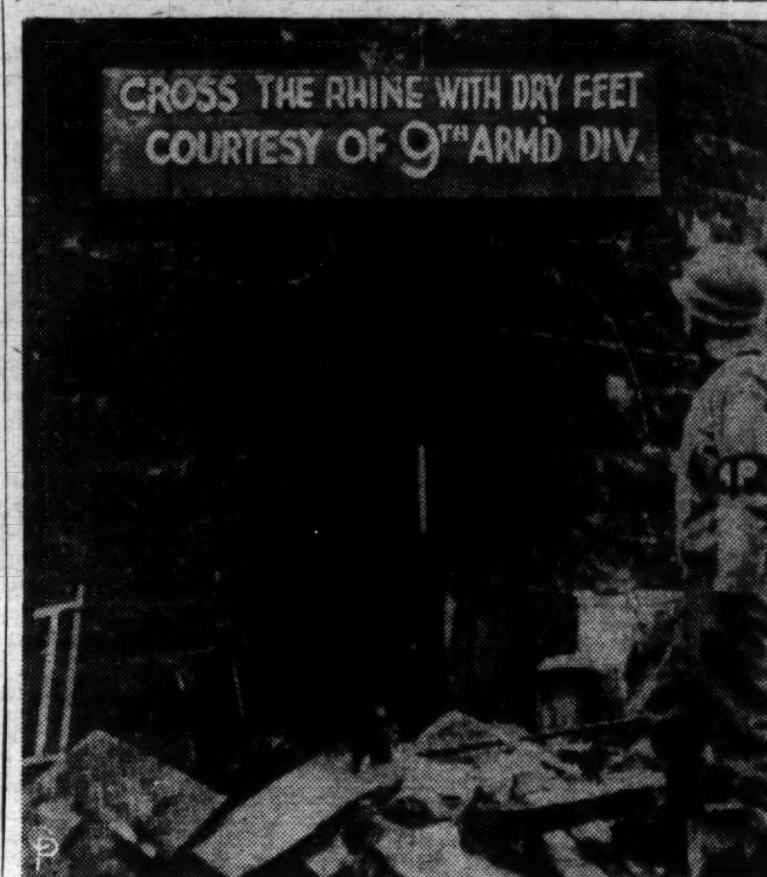
unity among Dutchmen in one essential: that there shall be freedom for each party to strive for the realization of their several aims of a less essential nature."

HISTORICAL REALITIES

Barnouw based his discussion of the Communist stand on an underground pamphlet published last year by leaders of the chief political parties. In this document the Communists said in part:

"We defend the policies which our Russian comrades have carried out under Russian conditions. But the struggle for socialism evolves in every country on the basis of

PARIS, March 12 (UP).—The U.S. First Army, supported by massed guns, opened its first concentrated attack from the Remagen bridgehead today and smashed forward more than a mile in a drive that has



Men of the U.S. 9th Armored Division put up a notice on the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, Germany. An M.P. enjoys the touch of humor as he reads: "Cross the Rhine with dry feet—courtesy of the 9th Armored Division."

Labor, Clergy Back U. S. FEPC Bill, Hit Taft Fake

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Wholehearted support for the Chavez bill creating a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission with enforcement powers was voiced before a subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee today by representatives of labor and church groups.

The witnesses unanimously criticized the measure by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), creating a permanent FEPC with no penalty provisions and limited to education and investigation.

Among the witnesses were Dr. Samuel McRae Cavert, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; Rabbi J. K. Cohen, of the American Jewish Congress, George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial; Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell, executive secretary, United Council on Churchwomen, and James Adams, chairman of the Social Service Division, National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Additionally, there appeared a large delegation from Detroit representing 20 churches, labor, social and civic groups, headed by the Rev. Horace A. White, of the Council for a permanent FEPC, and including Harry Reid, who represented 700,000 members of the Michigan CIO Council and the Catholic Interracial Council in Detroit.

Dr. Cavert said he represented 26 million members and criticized the Taft bill (S. 459), as "only a proposal for investigation and education."

Hunton declared he was for Sen. Chavez's bill (S. 101) because "employment discrimination is deep seated and openly asserted. No one doubts it is prevalent throughout the country," and yet the "Taft bill would only reveal the statistics and delay the remedy."

Will Alexander, vice-chairman of the American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, testified the recent Inter-American conference at Mexico City had been a great progressive step, but "if we go back to our old practice of discrimination after the war we'll be discredited across the world." He labeled as a canard the theory that Negroes do not make good skilled workers, and said Negroes had always done skilled work in the South.

Hearings on the measure are to continue tomorrow, with Sen. Taft still to be heard.

British Raid Schouwen Island, Holland

By United Press

British commandos raided Schouwen Island, Holland, north of Walcheren, Sunday night, the British radio reported Monday in a broadcast recorded by CBS. Schouwen, the northernmost island in the Dutch province of Zeeland, lies between the East Scheldt and the southern arm of the Meuse.

Frenchmen at Home in Lublin

MOSCOW, March 12 (UP).—Frenchmen liberated by the Red Army have made themselves so much at home in Lublin, Poland, that the city has taken on the appearance of a French town, foreign observers who have just returned from Poland said today.

The Frenchmen, billeted in Polish homes and barracks, are reportedly extremely popular among the Poles.

carried four miles east of the Rhine. German reports said American reinforcements poured across the Rhine in two new crossings on pontoon bridges.

The Americans now have captured 23 towns, including Hargarten and Ginstershahn, in a bridgehead 10 miles wide and four miles deep. The new attack swept more than halfway to the Cologne-Frankfurt military highway, and crossed the first of two north-south roads guarding that lifeline of the enemy's Remagen defenses.

German defenses wilted under the pounding of massed American artillery, which now has been concentrated in the bridgehead area east of the Rhine for the first time. At least one enemy battery surrendered rather than suffer annihilation by the American guns.

German fire on the bridgehead and the Ludendorff bridge slackened as Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry and tanks overran enemy gunsites in the high hills overlooking the bridgehead.

NIGHT ASSAULT

Hodges' new attack followed a night assault through the hills which indicated he is determined to hit the enemy day and night now that formidable forces are massed inside Germany's inner defense fortress.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army assault on the Moselle River line guarding the industrial Saar Basin overran another 24 towns and clamped a grip on all except 10 miles of the river's north bank between Trier and Coblenz. In his drive from the Kyll to the Rhine, Patton was estimated to have destroyed more than half the German Seventh Army. At last reports, Patton's forces were about a mile from Coblenz.

Security blackouts still withheld details of Allied Army movements on the Western Front.

PLANES HIT ROADS

A fleet of 2,000 Allied planes rained explosives on transport routes leading to the Remagen bridgehead and the Rhineland as far north as the Ruhr.

Paced by 700 American heavy bombers from Britain and aided by 300 medium bombers on the continent, the aerial armada blasted 12 vital transport targets extending from Frankfurt-on-the-Main north to the heart of the Ruhr.

A fleet of well over 1,000 RAF heavies made an "obliteration attack" on the Ruhr city of Dortmund.

In the southern area of the bridgehead other First Army troops have smashed more than a mile from their last reported positions and now are fighting in Hoenningen, a field dispatch said.

Censored reports said the U. S. First and Third Armies had joined to clear out a German pocket in the Laacher Lake area of the Eifel encirclement west of the Rhine. It was believed that this was the last major enemy force left in the Eifel trap.

Delayed reports said Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh Army, on the southern front, had battled into Haguenau.

Gideonse Aide Subpoenaed by D. A. In B'klyn College Basketball Scandal

By NAT LOW

Dean Frederick W. Maroney of Brooklyn College, right hand man to President Harry D. Gideonse, was subpoenaed to appear before the special Kings County Grand Jury at 10 a.m. this morning by District Attorney Charles A. Cohen who is directing the investigation of the Brooklyn College basketball scandal.

The subpoena followed a day of sensational revelations which showed that one of the players of the team who was recently "expelled" for accepting a bribe to throw a game was never a student of the school. This was made public by Mayor LaGuardia during his radio address Sunday.

"There is no excuse for this," said the Mayor, "it indicates a laxity, indifference and negligence on the part of the college faculty that borders on the unpardonable." Dr. Gideonse has admitted he

knew that the player, Larry Pearlstein, was not a student of the school. When questioned by the Department of Investigation last Friday, Gideonse claimed he hadn't made this fact public before he thought the investigation was primarily concerned with gambling on the games.

SINCE JAN. 1

The New Leader columnist, who in his spare moments is also president of Brooklyn College, claimed that he knew of Pearlstein's status only as of Feb. 13, 1945. But a report yesterday indicated that Dean Maroney was aware of Pearlstein's status as early as January 1. At this time Dean Maroney, it is reported, told Pearlstein's mother she needn't come to school to argue her son's case because "he wasn't registered as a student."

Yesterday the Daily Worker attempted to reach Dean Maroney, but repeated phone calls informed us that he wasn't at the school. At 4:14 p.m. however, another call finally got him.

I asked him to comment on the report that he had known of Pearlstein's status as of January 1.

He replied immediately, "The statement in the papers is misquoted. I told Pearlstein's mother that her son was under suspicion and that his case was being investigated."

It took, then, almost a month and a half, between January 1 and February 13, to "discover" that Pearlstein was not a student at the school.

3 MONTHS BEFORE

But almost three months before that, Oct. 12, 1944 to be exact, the Department of Hygiene's records showed Pearlstein had not attended any classes and had no

credits next to his name. Dean Maroney couldn't explain this.

Before speaking to Dean Maroney the Daily Worker had attempted to get to President Gideonse, the "Great Liberal" who was the Rapp-Coudert Committee's chief with-hunting witness a few years back. We had no success until 4:05 p.m. when we finally got his office.

A secretary answered and we said it was the Daily Worker. We asked if we could speak to President Gideonse. She said she would connect us.

There was a lengthy pause then in which we could hear muffled voices in the President's office. Finally, a man answered "I'm sorry, but President Gideonse is not in today."

It took four minutes for them to decide that Gideonse was not in his office.

Another call five minutes later brought us a faster response, however. This time the call never got to his office for the girl at the switchboard immediately said, "President Gideonse will not be in today."

At a late hour last night we were still unable to get to the Brooklyn College president nor would he issue any statement through his office. It is likely that he will soon be called to testify before Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz who is presiding over the case in the Kings County Court.

The Board of Higher Education yesterday said that they were taking no further action on the Pearlstein case because steps "have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the thing." Dr. Ordway Tead, president of the Board, said Pearlstein "abused the confidence of the college authorities," because he was an honorably discharged war veteran.

On Gideonse's Doorstep

AN EDITORIAL

THE Brooklyn College administration, headed by President Harry D. Gideonse, cannot sidestep responsibility for what Mayor La Guardia termed unpardonable "laxity and indifference and negligence" in permitting a non-student to play on the college basketball team.

As shocking as the evidence of inexcusable neglect is President Gideonse's admission that he deliberately withheld the status of the basketball player from Commissioner Edgar Bromberger, who was investigating the basketball gambling scandal for the city.

Gideonse's excuse for this is that he had only "informal" knowledge of the player's status when college officials were questioned on Feb. 15 and 16. But why was not even this "informal" knowledge transmitted? And why should it have been regarded as merely "informal" when the college rolls clearly showed that the basketball player was not a registered student?

Particularly cheap is Gideonse's attempt to excuse himself by blaming the whole situation on the college's policy of "generous flexibility" to war veterans. Because the non-student athlete was an ex-service-

man, Gideonse tries to make it appear that this is a "war veteran case." This effort to make a scapegoat of the veterans will be especially resented.

Grasping wildly at straws, Gideonse further blames "low clerical salaries" as the cause of this incident, even though the evidence reveals that the clerical record was in order.

President Gideonse showed more promptness and zeal when he clamped down on democracy within Brooklyn College by gagging student organizations and by expelling students with whose political views he disagreed. He was not troubled by "low clerical salaries" when he performed before the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

As a contributing editor of the Social-Democratic New Leader, along with Max Eastman, Eugene Lyons, Sidney Hook, and William Henry Chamberlain, Gideonse has been associating the name of Brooklyn College with every anti-Soviet and anti-United Nations crusade. His lame and cowardly excuses in the basketball case will not contribute to his reputation for responsibility.

The people of New York are justly proud of their city-owned colleges. They will demand a thorough investigation and a full calling into account of the present Brooklyn College administration.

State ALP Hits GOP Plan to Slash Vote

Charging that "a Republican Party inspired program to cripple free political action by the people of New York State is being jammed through the State Legislature," the state

headquarters of the American Labor Party yesterday urged defeat of a series of bills introduced by Republican legislators to amend the state election law.

"This Republican sponsored program," Hyman Blumberg, ALP state secretary, declared, "is a continuation of earlier attempts to whittle down the vital voting rights of the people into campaign aids to further the political ambitions of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Last year, when Mr. Dewey was seeking to become President, this program took the form of efforts of refusal to facilitate increased registration of voters, and refusal to extend Election Day voting hours until Mr. Dewey was forced by public opinion to take partial remedial steps."



BLUMBERG

FOUR-WAY ATTACK

This year, in anticipation of Mr. Dewey's 1946 gubernatorial campaign for reelection, said Blumberg, a bold legislative attack is being made in Albany with Republican guidance, as follows:

1. A bill by State Sen. Charles O. Burney, Jr. (R-Buffalo), which would take away the present right of a voter to be absent from his job for two hours on Election Day, if he has two free hours to vote on his own time. It is aimed at cutting down the size of the vote. It has been passed in the State Senate, with all 34 Republicans voting for it and the 21 Democrats against it.

2. Another bill by Burney would permit a voter to circulate designating petitions only in the district in which he lives. At present he may circulate them anywhere in the state. This bill has already been passed in the State Senate.

3. Three companion bills by Assemblyman Orlo M. Brees (R-Broome County) are aimed at united political action. Under these bills, a person could not be nomi-

inated for public office by any other political party than the one in which he is enrolled. ALP nomination of President Roosevelt in the last election would have been prohibited, for example, by such legislation. Nonpartisan unity in election campaigns would be outlawed by these bills. Similar legislation introduced in the State Legislature last year was buried by the protests of the voters.

4. A bill by Assemblyman J. R. Brook (R-Manhattan) would provide for identity cards to be issued to voters when they register, the cards to be produced by the voter on Election Day. This is obviously calculated to discourage from voting thousands of voters who will misplace or lose or forget to bring their cards.

"All these bills," Blumberg concluded, "share a common undemocratic objective, namely, to dis-

Ask Strike Poll In New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 12 — Under pressure from Emil Rieve, president of Textile Workers Union, CIO, here and in Fall River voted to invoke the Smith-Connally law today, and asked the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a strike poll within 30 days.

Workers were told the notice was merely pressure on the War Labor Board and government agencies to compel increases in wages, and that no strike would take place. They were told that failure to vote for the strike poll would mean loss of a retroactive pay award.

Leaflets reproducing Earl Browder's column against Rieve's withdrawal of the no-strike pledge were distributed outside both meetings, and well received.

courage the active and unrestricted participation of the people in the choice of their elected representatives."

"An immediate statewide protest from the people is urgently required to halt this Republican-inspired program and keep the election law from being manipulated as a Dewey campaign instrument."

Assembly Committee Praises State Labor's Wartime Record

ALBANY, March 12.—New York State labor's wartime record and its loyal execution of the no-strike pledge were praised today by the special legislative committee on labor and industry, headed by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, Assembly majority leader and Chenango Republican.

The committee report also said that the "record of New York State labor . . . has created a favorable opinion among all groups as to labor's respect for its duties to the communities at large."

The report noted that there are certain undemocratic union practices "which, in fact, most labor groups themselves condemn," and urged that every local union review its election and accounting procedure to "bring them into conformity with democratic principles."

It deplored legislative regulation of union practices as creating "public reaction" or "legal confusion" which is "not in the public interest."

The committee has endorsed the Falk-Gugino bill on unemployment insurance rebates to employers. The bill is a substitute for the merit-rating principle.

The measure which has been approved by the Federal Social Security Board, is expected to be passed by the Legislature after a stiff fight against the backers of merit-rating.

Also slated for passage this week is the governor's program on juvenile delinquency. The Governor's commission in its early report on the subject, had proposed establishment of a seven-man state board, composed chiefly of department heads, to aid localities in setting up youth bureaus and educational projects. An infinitesimal sum was allowed for each project.

The Governor's Commission issued a second report yesterday providing for special handling for youthful criminals.

News Capsules

T-26 Tank in Action in West

About 250 T-26 General Pershing tanks — America's mightiest and newest armored vehicles — went into action on the western front last month, it was disclosed yesterday. In a letter to C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corp., whose Fisher Body division is producing the 45-ton tanks, Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell said the tank "has proved itself extremely efficient" in combatting the Nazi Royal Tiger tank. Campbell, Chief of Army Ordnance, said American tank forces who recently indicated dissatisfaction with other U. S. tanks "are enthusiastic about all features of the new weapon."

Two women, a New York Negro writer and a former social worker from California, have won the 10th annual \$2,400 Houghton Mifflin literary fellowship awards, the publishing company announced yesterday.

ANN PETRY of New York, wife

of a serviceman, received the fiction prize for her novel "The Street," a social study of the Negro living in slum areas. A native of Saybrook, Conn., Mrs. Petry was graduated from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy. BEATRICE GRIFFITH of Hollywood, formerly with the National Youth Administration, was given the non-fiction award for her study of Mexicans living in the United States.

The Philadelphia conference of the METHODIST CHURCH yesterday announced its endorsement of the Dumbarton Oaks conference. The recommendation was contained in a report of the Social Service Commission, approved by the conference. The Social Service Commission said isolationist policy should be replaced by one of international agreement. The commission said the "day has come when there must be no exploitation of any people upon the earth."

Gov. Dewey Signs State FEPC Measure

ALBANY, March 12 (UP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today signed a bill prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or origin.

In signing the historic fair employment practice measure—the first of its kind in the nation—Dewey said the proposal “expresses the rule that must be fundamental in any free society—that no man shall be deprived of the chance to earn his bread by reason of the circumstances of his birth.”

The signing took place in the Governor's Room at the State Capitol. Representatives from various civic and religious groups witnessed the elaborate ceremonies.

Dewey praised members of the joint legislative anti-discrimination committee which drafted the measure.

CIO Store Workers Map Drive To Enforce Anti-Bias Law Here

Now that the Ives-Quinn bill banning discrimination in New York employment has been enacted into law, CIO department store workers are out to see Negroes get jobs in

big and small stores in sales, executive and clerical posts, Anna Blanck, chairman of an anti-discrimination committee representing five local unions, announced yesterday.

Locals that Miss Blanck speaks for represent workers under contract at Macy's, Gimbels, Saks-34th St., Bloomingdale's, Sterns, Hearn, Namm, Oppenheim Collins and several smaller shops.

Meetings of Negro employees of the department stores are being called by the unions so they'll know their rights and the correct procedure for applying for transfers and promotions, she said.

The unions, Miss Blanck added, are asking Gov. Dewey to appoint

individuals to the enforcement commission who'll see that all the teeth in the law are used to bite those who discriminate.

Mrs. Rose Parelhoff, acting president of the New York Chapter of the League of Women Shoppers, said a canvass of thousands of consumers showed great customer demand for the employment of Negroes and members of other minority groups in the stores.

“Department store heads and executives in other businesses have a chance to exhibit their social awareness” by putting the law into effect immediately instead of waiting till July 1, Mrs. Parelhoff said.

1,100 Foundrymen Strike in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, March 12 (UP).—More than 1,100 foundrymen were on strike at eight foundries today, stopping production of Diesel engines for the Navy and engine castings for B-29 superfortresses.

The men, members of the Molders and Foundry Workers Union, (AFL) voted Friday to strike in protest against the War Labor Board's refusal to grant a 5-cent hourly wage increase. The eight firms had agreed on the increased wage last summer.

Biggest Piers

The longest salt water piers in the world are located at Smith Cove, in the Puget Sound harbor of Seattle. Each pier is approximately 2,500 feet in length.

More Anti-Labor Testimony By Auto Plants

DETROIT, March 12.—Management representatives today continued anti-union testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee, which is probing production problems here.

Following through in the tone set earlier by George Romney, general manager of the Automotive Council for War Production, M. F. Macauley, Packard manufacturing control manager, said the company couldn't overcome a 24 percent schedule lag because: “We'd have to get tough, and there'd be a strike tomorrow morning.”

Like Romney, both Macauley and George T. Christopher, Packard president, disclaimed all management responsibility for production problems and sought to use the committee hearings, for which Sen. James Mead (D-NY) is chairman, as a platform from which to broadcast attacks on labor in general and the CIO United Auto Workers in particular.

Lt. Col. Raymond Anthony, Army Air Force representative at Packard, told the committee that union “resistance” cut Packard production of aircraft engines as much as 24 percent.

Earlier, R. J. Thomas, UAW president, refuted the charges against labor. He agreed with management, he said, that Detroit is not a critical manpower area and could absorb more war contracts. Deploring recent strikes, he pointed an accusing finger at managements of the type Romney represents, charging that provocation bore great responsibility for stoppages.

HOARDING CHARGED

Thomas charged further that industry was hoarding labor, and said that in the Hudson arsenal, 50 percent of the machines were idle.

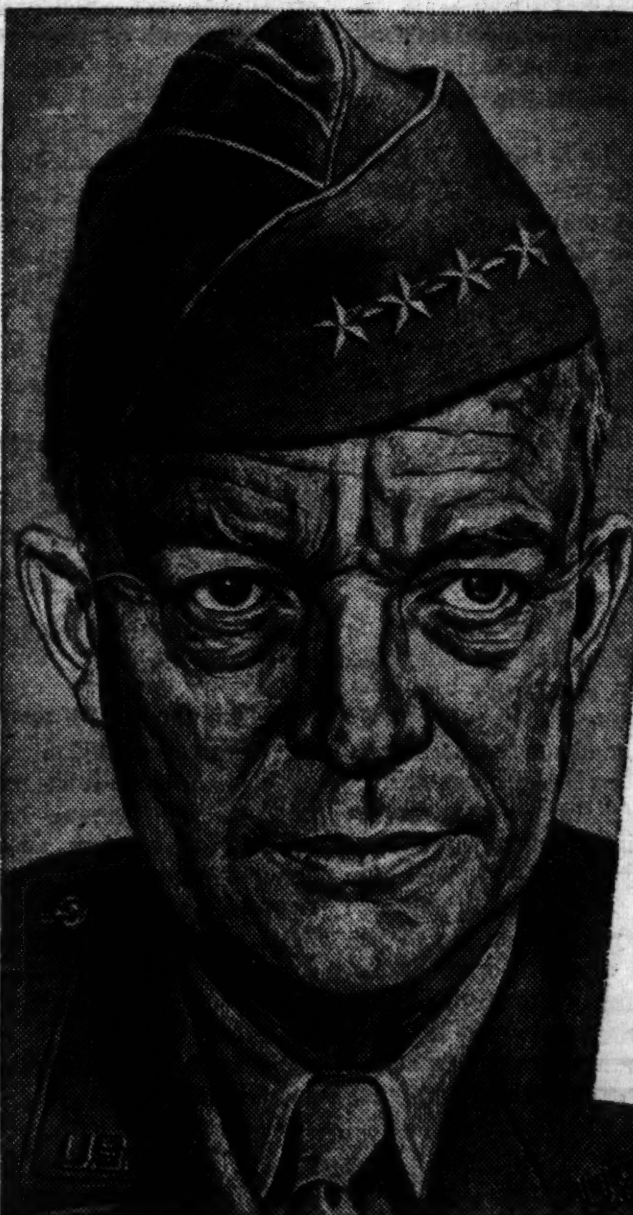
Labor productivity could be advanced, the UAW chief said, if workers were given assurance of continuance employment through sound reconversion and postwar planning, improved contract placement policies and provisions for speedy transfers of workers to new war jobs. He urged also that the WMC undertake consistent checks of plant utilization of labor, and that information on plant production schedules be made available to men at the machines.

Union checkups of management production standards during disputes would be a further aid, he said. He placed great stress on changes in basic wage rates.

★★★★

★★★★

Ask General Eisenhower what your RED CROSS is doing for our Fighting Men



GENERAL "IKE" knows—better than anybody else—how many of his wounded G.I. Joes are saved from death by life-saving Red Cross Blood Plasma!

He knows how a young soldier worries when there's no news from loved ones—or bad news—and how his spirits rise when a special Red Cross Home Service message says everything is O.K. at home.

And this is what General "Ike" says about the Red Cross: "We simply couldn't get along without it. I consider the Red Cross an auxiliary of my army. They are doing a perfectly magnificent job in every way."

ASK G.I. JOE

He'll tell you what the Red Cross does for him—and how! Listen to this boy's letter to his dad:

"Pop, whenever the Red Cross comes to you for money, give what you can spare, and then borrow more, as they are wonderful to us."

ASK YOURSELF

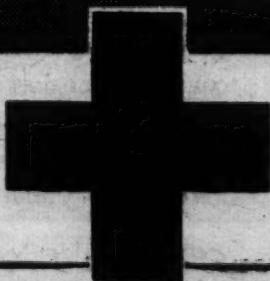
Ask yourself: "Have I done as much as I can for my Red Cross—which is at my boy's side—ready to aid, comfort and cheer him?"

You can't do too much to help the devoted workers in this great Army of Mercy—who risk their lives over and over again to bring our millions of G.I. Joes the proof that they are not forgotten by their home folks.

The Red Cross is doing your job—doing for your boy what you can't do. But you can help by giving more to the Red Cross now. Its job is stupendous—and it's growing bigger.

Give as much more as you can—today!

GIVE NOW—GIVE MORE



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DAILY WORKER	\$2.25	\$4.50	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

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CIO Policy Remains Firm

PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY has again shown his leadership. Once more, as on so many occasions in the past, he has cleared the air of confusion. The CIO's general executive board following his lead dealt a resounding rebuke to the group of Emil Rieve, Walter Reuther and Samuel Wolchok, who attempted to scuttle the War Labor Board and rescind the no-strike pledge.

In taking that stand, the CIO strengthened the position of all labor in its struggle to win the government and the people for a much needed adjustment of wages.

What did the CIO's board decide after listening to the lengthy arguments of the opposition?

It declared that there can be "no quibbling with or modification of" the no-strike pledge; that it must be upheld "now, more than ever."

Rejecting moves to withdraw from the WLB, the CIO adopted instead proposals to strengthen it, which are to be presented to the President by a committee of six.

The recent report of the WLB's public members, advising against an upward revision of the Little Steel formula, was sharply criticized. Taking the WLB's own estimate of a gap of 11 percent between the rise in basic wage rates and the cost of living, the CIO asked for an appropriate adjustment. It also:

Asked for correction of substandards with 65 cents an hour as a minimum.

Called for return to the rules on WLB policy which operated when the Stabilization Act was adopted in 1942.

Proposed that the President convene a tri-partite conference to consider a "broadened" wage policy for the immediate, reconversion and postwar period.

Deserves Support

This is a constructive program that should receive the wholehearted support of all sincere Americans.

The elements around Rieve, Wolchok and Reuther are allied to David Dubinsky and linked to John L. Lewis. Their policy is dictated by other considerations than most effective prosecution of the war. Their methods certainly do not help solve the problems that confront labor.

The policies of the CIO, on the other hand, are aimed at winning for labor maximum immediate economic benefits and at the same time advancing both the drive for victory and labor's postwar interest to the maximum.

It would be a serious error to conclude that the CIO's decisions mean that the Rieves, Reuthers and Wolchoks will relax their efforts. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that John L. Lewis' strike threat still hangs over the country.

Those who follow CIO developments know that these gentlemen have always followed a double-bookkeeping policy. They often vote and talk one way at official meetings but take the opposite course among their members.

At this CIO board meeting, however, several of them showed their nature more openly than usual.

The results of the United Automobile Workers' referendum, showing an overwhelming majority for retention of the no-strike pledge, should go further in clearing the air. Its results will undoubtedly help defeat the strike conspiracy.

Reactionary Employers

Nor should we forget the other side of this same coin—the employers who follow the same policies that John L. Lewis and his helpers follow. More and more we see evidence of a deliberate effort by reactionaries in business to provoke strikes and strife. They want to create conditions from which an anti-labor hysteria can be developed.

The CIO's policy, as outlined in its resolution and carried out in life, will unmask both the provocateurs of the Lewis type who try to exploit grievances of workers for destructive ends, and the reactionary elements among employers who similarly victimize the workers.

The CIO, quite properly, aims to, and can, win all the constructive forces—labor, farmers, middle class and business—in support of its just position.

Moreover, as Murray observed, the proposals the CIO is taking to the President are essentially in agreement with those that the AFL already presented. Wouldn't a joint campaign by the CIO and AFL be the most powerful step labor could take now?

A joint AFL-CIO policy would be a big influence in the discussions on wage policy for the interim and postwar days. Both AFL and CIO members worry equally whether they will have a job and retain their take-home pay.

All labor organizations should extend to Philip Murray a vote of gratitude for the fine leadership he has displayed at this grave hour. Labor and its effort remains the keystone of our victory policy.

BOOBY TRAP?



— To Tell the Truth —

Women

by Robert Minor

HALF of the people are women.

This is one of the most important facts in the world. It is one that many people do not yet fully know, or at least they do not understand. Their lack

of realization is the result of ages of enslavement—of class exploitation and of societies based upon exploitation that included the subjection of women. Charles Fourier said that a true measure of the civilization of any people is to be found in the degree of liberation of women.

Civilization is going through a most violent convulsion, practically universal for humankind. The result of this convulsion, a worldwide victory of democracy, will be enormously liberating for all nations. And not the least significant of all is the effect that the victory in this war will have in accelerating the emancipation of women. Women working in industry, WACS, WAVES—all are evidence of the enormous change.

The women we are raising now are stronger, better, more intelligent, because of the experience of this time. We see our young girls growing strong as iron and live as rubber.

SOMETHING happened the other day in the New York subway—and it is a true story. Clara, aged 13, and Betty, aged 12, and Joan, aged 11, Patsy, 11, Kathleen, 12, and Mazie who would not give her age, were riding home at the rear end of the last car of

a subway train. Wanting a bit of fresh air, they opened the rear door. The train gave a jerk, and a jolt and a double twist—and you will have noticed that a Bronx train cracks its tail just like a bullsnake—and Clara fell out of the back door!

You have often looked out into that dark inferno of subterranean steel and concrete that would have scared the wits out of Dante himself. And you would have thought, if you are old-fashioned, that five maidens left in the car would have swooned. But as Clara, aged 13, found herself hurtling out of the rear end, she shouted, before she hit the ground, "Meet me at 125 St.!"

She fell, and she landed on a steel rail on her left hip, but she didn't break—she bounced. She bounced and landed on her feet and ran after the subway train.

All of these young women, being modern, had seen subway workers walking tracks and keeping out of the way of trains. So Clara strode along the track in the subway tunnel until the rails began to shake and she knew a train was coming. Then she ran to a niche

in the wall, stepped into it and let the train pass, as she had seen track walkers do.

Meantime, disappearing up the tunnel ahead, was the rear end of the train with Betty and Kathleen, Joan, Patsy and Mazie; when the train stopped at 125 St. they ran out on the platform, descended the catwalk into the dark tunnel and onto the tracks, and ran back shouting "Clara!, Clara!" and giving the Daredevil Girls' yell until Clara heard them and yoo-hooed back.

Stanley and Livingston themselves never met with more hearty joy, and Clara was hoisted onto Mazie's back, and the six young women of New York, U.S.A., walked through the tunnel to 125 St.

THIS is the kind of women we are raising now.

Of all of mankind's 2,000 millions of people, 1,000 million are women. When these women begin to be free of mind and self-reliant, everything that tends to make the world better and freer is strengthened thereby.

Because half the people are women.

Worth Repeating

WORTH REPEATING

IF A NEGRO BOY is good enough to stop a bullet in France, he's good enough to stop a line drive in a major league baseball park, says Gordon Macker, columnist for the Los Angeles News, writing on Jan. 30 and saying: There are plenty of GOOD Negro players, either over the draft age or honorably discharged from the Army, who could step in tomorrow morning in major league company and more than hold their own. Certainly they would make a better showing than the striplings the diamond moguls are stealing from the cradle.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, in her address over CBS on International Woman's Day (March 7) paid special tribute to the women of the Soviet Union and said in conclusion: I am told that no woman in Russia can be held to have failed in her job at home or in the war effort. This is a record which make you very proud and it fills us here in the United States with admiration and respect. This is a good foundation on which to build our future friendship and understanding, and I hope that we can count on cooperation and unity among the women to achieve peace in the future.

Your Home Town

PETE'S BAR at 18th St. and Irving Place has no distinguishing features from the outside. It's just another old red brick building sitting quietly under a hundred coats of red paint. Most pedestrians pass it without a second glance, and I doubt whether any except long residents in the neighborhood know that for many years, a heavy-set, brown-haired man named William Sidney Porter made Pete's his hangout, and wrote many of his short stories in long hand on the bar, or while eating leisurely in the rear dining room. His pen name was O. Henry.



O. Henry moved into the Irving Place neighborhood in 1902 and took rooms diagonally across the street from Pete's, at number 55. Today, the ancient brownstone at 55 has been slicked up and the downstairs floor houses the well-known Starlight Restaurant. However, it was across the way at Pete's where O. Henry, over the course of the years, became sort of a permanent fixture, and he used Pete's as a literary operational base to scour the immediate area for material for his short stories.

After settling in the Irving Place rooming house, O. Henry described the neighborhood as "parallelograms instead of streets . . . inhabited by laundries, decayed Knickerbocker families and Bohemians who have nothing to do with either."

by John Meldon

I WALKED into Pete's Bar the other day to see what I could dig up on "The Quiet Lodger of Irving Place," as a biographer once described him, and found that the imprint of O. Henry's fascinating character as a person still lingered. There were old timers at Pete's who recalled him. After ordering a glass of beer I inquired if there was anyone present who had known the great short story writer. A huge, mustached chap, seated at a nearby table talking to a soldier, boomed out: "Know him? He's been dead for years, fellah! Where you been?" He was slightly under weather. Before I could set him straight that I was aware of O. Henry's passing (he died in 1910, by the way), my big friend almost ruined my literary research.

"If he was alive today, I'd hire him to write another Oklahoma," he continued in a bemused manner. "Did'ja see Oklahoma? Best show ever." It developed that the big chap was connected with the show, and from the way he cut in on me, I believe he must have been a press agent. Anyhow, after getting him out of my hair, a dignified old fellow at the bar said he remembered O. Henry and went on to say he was about the quietest, most reserved man he had ever seen. He recalled that O. Henry would sit for hours in Pete's, fingering a pencil, jotting occasional notes. He would never show his stories to anyone, even friends, because he never finished them until right at deadline. In those days, O. Henry was writing a weekly story for the

O. Henry's Spirit Still Lingers at Pete's Hangout

Sunday Herald, for which he got \$100 a week. "And he was so continually broke," the old fellow said. "A rumor got around he was being blackmailed. But those who knew him, knew that he was always flat because he gave money away right and left. He was kind, and many a man and woman out of work lived to see another day because of O. Henry."

I LEARNED that O. Henry was badly afflicted with a writers' disease (the epidemic still lingers), best described as "deadlinitis."

Like writers then, and now, he always put off until the last minute what he could have easily done earlier. His copy for the Sunday Herald had to be in at exactly 9 a.m. Thursday. He would mope around, scribble notes, find any excuse to delay and then late Wednesday night he'd sigh in resignation, get a feverish light in his eye and set to. All through the night until precisely 8:55 a.m. Thursday, O. Henry would labor . . . but came 8:55 a.m., and he was ready to hand it to the fretting messenger from the newspaper . . . a typical O. Henry tale with a trick ending in the precise number of words demanded by the picaresque editor.

The great American folk-tale writer is gone now, but one gets the impression when entering Pete's Bar that the owner has preserved everything on the premises as it was in O. Henry's day. The aged bar, fixtures and pictures on the wall seem to hint that the spirit of the quiet, warm-hearted O. Henry lingers on.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Important Albany Bills

Queens

Editor, Daily Worker:

"CPA club problems are mainly caused by the inability of club executives to grasp likes and dislikes of the members. People have a liking for this kind of activity and a dislike for that kind of activity. Some issues hit home to them, other issues are or appear a little too unessential.

Take for example the Bernard Austin Health insurance bill, the public shows gratitude to those who bring it to their attention and shows them how they can actually have a voice in the making of laws.

Take the state moratorium question. In the small home districts such as Queens and sections of Brooklyn and the Bronx the few remaining beneficiaries of such law, are extremely grateful to anybody who can show them how to fight the killing of the moratorium by reactionary or Dewey Republicans.

Take the bill to amend the personal property law, Print No. 1260—Int 1180. This bill was introduced by Assemblyman Thomas Fitzpatrick, 11th A. D. Queens, for the purpose of safeguarding workers from the claws of loan sharks. This bill can be popularized by CPA club members and receive the thanks of all honest officials. GARIBALDINO

Our Help in Red Cross Drive

Jackson Heights, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As chairman of the War Fund Drive for the Red Cross Drive for Corona I would like to state that your paper has been a great aid to me. Since a great area of Corona is predominantly Negro I have had some difficulty with collections by Negro Red Cross volunteer workers in this area, who point to the segregation policy followed by the blood donor division of the Red Cross.

By using clippings from your paper of stories showing Negro and white unity, I have been able to get volunteer workers.

One of my co-chairman who heard these complaints and saw how I handled them became a subscriber to your paper. Again I wish to thank you and express with deepest feeling that yours is the "indispensable paper."

DR. M. P. LAWRENCE

Vermont Kills Anti-Labor Bill

Riverton, Vt.

Editor Daily Worker:

Vermont is showing some progressive tendencies these days, not the least being the stand of our United States Senators on international security. Now this is registered again in the defeat in the State Senate at Montpelier of the so-called anti-coercion bill, which was in reality a labor-hobbling measure. The Senate vote was 15 to 13 NOT to pass a bill voted by the House. Sen. Russell Niquette of Chittenden County led the opposition to the bill, saying it was the first step in barring labor from the state. He labelled it an attack on the constitutional privileges of legal strikes, picketing and collective bargaining.

MRS. H. T.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Views On Labor News

IF YOU are really interested in the plans of reactionary employers for coming months and postwar days, then scan through the testimony of George Romney, director of the Automotive Council for War production, who testified for all automobile industry employers before the Mead Committee of the Senate.

The plan of his circle of employers is obvious. They hope to get rid of unions or weaken them in a try for another open shop era such as swept the country after World War I in line with this objective, the aim is:

1. To launch a campaign now to discredit labor before the general public mainly through a campaign of lies about a strike "wave," production restrictions by unions, and exaggeration of instances of indiscipline in plants.

2. On a claim that unions and industry-labor-government agencies are interfering with "prerogatives of management" a drive is to be launched to hamstring unions and cripple legislation protecting unions.

President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers stamped Romney's testimony for what it is. He said that an investigation of the stoppages referred to by Romney would show that employers have deliberately provoked them.

Reactionary employers aren't thinking of war orders any more. They are angling for



by George Morris

a way to get rid of war work as quickly as possible to beat competitors to peacetime work. There is at least a suspicion that Romney's backers deliberately timed the serious stoppages at the Dodge, Briggs, Graham-Page, Thompson Products and other plants in Detroit in recent days to provide the atmosphere for the Senate committee testimony which is being taken in the auto city.

THE trivial causes for those stoppages that companies chose to provide certainly support that suspicion. In one case seven men were suddenly dismissed for allegedly not meeting production standards. In another case the dispute was over the time allowed for washing up. Only a management that deliberately wants a stoppage would ignore the regular disputes machinery over such small matters.

But there is another side, too. A management will try such methods only if it knows there are forces among the workers who eagerly await such a provocation.

Romney read before the Senate committee a long list of alleged incidents in plants and cited stoppages which he gave as "evidence" of labor "obstruction" of production. Romney is probably not any more truthful with such "evidence" than others of his type have been in the past. But, it is the custom of all disseminators of falsehoods to mix in a certain amount of truth. An investigation would

Aiming to Swindle Labor Out of Its Future

undoubtedly disclose that much of the evidence that Romney could produce originates with the deliberate disruption that Lewisites, Trotskyites and Socialists have been fomenting in Detroit. Is it an accident that Briggs Local 212, which had over 160 stoppages since Pearl Harbor, is headed by Trotskyites? Romney knows that these disruptive elements have no real authority or influence in the labor movement. He knows that these elements, in fact, are partners with his backers in the business of provoking strife. But that is the whole point. Just as back in the peaceful union-busting days, it was customary to hire a Pearl Bergoff or a Pinkerton agency to provide the thugs who would cause violence, or premature strikes so the Trotskyites, Lewisites and Socialists are filling that role today.

THE issue at stake is whether we will enter reconversion with labor's strength, prestige and influence preserved, or whether we will ride into it on the crest of anti-labor hysteria.

Yes, we can kick up a great deal of dust now over certain comparatively small issues. But Romney and his kind know that those small things will be swept away along with the very big things, if labor could be swindled into forfeiting its future. That is why the CIO's executive board, refuting the swindlers in labor's ranks, declared that "now more than ever" it is necessary to uphold the no-strike pledge."

Glass Goes To War

their battlewagons. The glass textiles are fireproof. Substitution of glass materials has cut the weight of a battleship by 60 tons. Glass insulation has enabled design engineers to reduce the size and weight of motors, transformers and other electro-magnetic equipment.

OUR Air Technical Service Command has constructed airplanes with both the tail and fuselage made of the glass fiber cloth. This replaced the light aluminum metal with an even lighter substance and allows for greater speed and maneuverability. The airplane so designed is described as "the toughest airplane ever built, cheaper to produce and longer-lived." The plastic glass combination materials are highly resistant to the penetration of bullets.

Glass wool keeps men cool in armored cars in the tropics, and holds the heat in for shelters in the Arctic. Army shelters in remote outposts save over 20,000 pounds a winter in weight of fuel that would otherwise have to be flown in.

The medical scientists have found that glass fiber forms an excellent filter for blood plasma on the battlefield, and they use glass sutures to stitch wounds because they are non-absorbent and do not irritate the tissues.

Glass, the oldest artificial substance known to man, promises to make the postwar world a brighter and lighter place to live in.

by Peter Stone

on which they form a veil resembling a cobweb. The gossamer web of fibers is wound on a tube in the form of soft strands.

The fineness and strength of these fibers is almost incredible. Strands with a diameter of 23/100,000 of an inch have a tensile strength of more than 250,000 pounds per square inch. Industrial design engineers have combined these new textile fibers with plastics and predict new strong, lightweight luggage, furniture, kitchen and bathroom assemblies, refrigerators, radio cabinets and even small boats, made from the plastic-glass substances.

THE interior decorators have also been quick to see the advantages of the new materials. The glass fibers have been woven into decorative fabrics which are long-lived, especially true at seashore homes, where salt air, strong sunlight and humidity played havoc with the older type of draperies. The new glass textiles do not rot, or disintegrate under the severest climatic conditions, nor stretch and sag. Colors are fast to sunlight, and the materials are easy to clean. No mothproofing is necessary to protect the fabrics against the insects.

The Navy now specifies glass cloth to make lightweight insulating boards for instruments and for fittings in the interior portion of

Science Notebook

IN THE recent battle of the Belgian bulge the Nazis were driven to despair trying to uncover the mines laid by the retreating American armies. The fascist sappers were often blown sky-high because their magnetic detectors were ineffective against our M-5 glass land mines. This formerly closely guarded secret is also being successfully used against tanks, trucks and other vehicular weapons.

When one thinks of glass it is usually in terms of windows, tumblers, lenses for scientific instruments, mirrors and chemical glassware. But scientists have turned the brittle, cold substance into fibers, wools and insulating materials.

What is important is not the chemical properties of glass but rather its physical condition. Glass has been defined as a solid, or an undercooled liquid. At room temperatures it is a hard, rigid solid; at high temperatures, an ordinary liquid. When this liquid glass is cooled it does not form crystals, but remains a liquid with very great viscosity, similar to honey.

From such heated glass are drawn fibers which have high luster and smooth surfaces. These fibers are driven onto a revolving drum



U. S. Foreign Correspondents Denounce W. L. White's Slurs Against Soviet Union

A group of foreign correspondents who have all worked in the Soviet Union during the present war, including John Hersey, Quentin Reynolds, Richard Lauterbach, Robert Magidoff, Ralph Parker and Edgar Snow, have issued a statement expressing "their disagreement with the views and observations set forth by William L. White in his Report on the Russians," it was announced yesterday by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

Declaring that White's book, as condensed in Reader's Digest, was written on the basis of a brief trip—with no knowledge of the language, history or culture of the country, the correspondents charge that "the book has to be linked with the significance of ignorant and inimical groups here and in Europe, who seek to sharpen distrust and suspicion among the Allies."

The statement is signed by James Aldridge, Raymond Arthur Davies, Jerome Davis, John Fisher, John Gibbons, John Hersey, Alexander Kendrick, Richard Lauterbach,

Robert Magidoff, David Nichol, Ralph Parker, Quentin Reynolds, Edgar Snow, Edmund Stevens, Alexander Werth and Ella Winter.

Full text of the statement by the correspondents follows:

"The undersigned foreign correspondents, who have worked in the Soviet Union during the present war, wish to express their disagreement with the views and observations set forth by William L. White in his Report on The Russians.

"None of us is satisfied with the limited facilities extended to us as reporters by the Soviet government, and none denies the truth of certain statements in Mr. White's book as condensed in Reader's Digest.

"At the same time such a book has to be considered as an organic whole, and for the totality of its effect, and viewed in this light we feel it contains far too many inaccuracies to serve as a proper interpretation of a great nation and a great people.

"Written on the basis of a very brief trip through a country where White was ignorant not only of the language but evidently of the history and culture as well, its peculiar but fundamentally dishonesty lies in the total absence of either foreground or background detail. It presents a miniature static picture of a vast and complex land which can only be understood in terms of change and historical perspective. Appearing at this time, the book has to be linked with the significance of ignorant and inimical groups here and in Europe, who seek to sharpen distrust and suspicion among the Allies.

"We, therefore, have no hesitation in saying that for Americans seeking understanding on the basis of real knowledge of Russia, in hope of finding a common ground for living at peace with our neighbors, White's book must rank as a highly biased and misleading report, calculated to prolong the oldest myths and prejudices against a great ally, whose sacrifices in this war have saved us incalculable bloodshed and destruction."

Indo-China Patriots Battle Japanese to Aid Allies

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Push Polish Land Reform

The Polish Provisional government has sent representatives to newly-liberated WESTERN POLAND to take charge of the great landed estates and former German land administration offices. Peasants are reported eager for the application of land reform and are organizing committees to assist government authorities in studying and planning how estates there, as in eastern Poland, will be divided equitably. . . . The slogan printed on the front page of Albania's only daily newspaper, BASHKIMI, reflects that nation's spirit, wrote Sgt. Peter Furst, Stars and Stripes staff writer. It is: "Death to Fascism—Freedom for the People."

A plot to overthrow the progressive government of Colombia's President Alfonso LOPEZ backfired with the discovery of several hundred hand grenades in a Bogota cathedral. Archbishop Ismael Perdomo voiced the church's disapproval of any subversive movement against Lopez, and Catholic authorities helped search the cathedral.

POPE PIUS, addressing the Italian Christian Workers Congress, welcomed a statement made at the recent Naples congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) by its Communist secretary, Giuseppe di Vittorio, who acknowledged the "great contribution of Catholic workers" in establishing the CGIL and paid tribute to their "evangelic spirit." . . . Italian Christian Democrat, Communist and Socialist women leaders will soon establish a women's section of the CGIL. . . . Prince and Princess Artchil Gourielli (Helena Rubinstein) will hold a private showing of their art collection, an art auction and cocktail party for YUGOSLAV relief on Sunday, March 18, 4-7 p.m., at their home, 625 Park Ave.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Coming

AN EVENING YOU'LL REMEMBER! David Flint and Herman Schwartzman, in a Chopin recital and lecture on film "A Song to Remember." Sunday, March 18th, 8 p.m. Institute, 23 West 26th St. Tickets \$1.00, at Institute and Bookshop.

Japanese forces trying to take over complete control of French Indo-China are meeting considerable resistance from French and native colonial troops, the United Press reported from Washington yesterday, as speculations in Chungking centered on possible Allied landings in the strategic French colony.

The Japanese had taken over full control of French Indo-China last Saturday, allegedly because the Vichy officials there were unable to protect the areas against what the Japanese termed Allied plans against their "co-prosperity sphere."

Meanwhile, in Paris Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared that "the Japanese are trying to wipe out preparations made by the resistance forces in Indo-China in conformity with orders of the French government to take part in the combined action of the Allies."

1. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's four-day visit in Chungking, to confer with Chiang Kai-shek and American generals on the next phases of the campaign in the China-Burma-India theatre. Chinese circles, the UP said, were talking of plans to effect a juncture with Allied forces at the Yunnan-Indo-China border.

2. A manifesto of the League for the Independence of Indo-China uniting Indo-Chinese revolutionary groups especially among the Annam people was made public from Bombay, via Allied Labor News, as reported yesterday in the Daily Worker.

The activity of the native independence movement against Japan coincided with the Japanese counter-moves.

How Detroit Communist Fought Nazis in His Native Belgium

By JOHN RICHARDS (American Seaman)

The Gestapo knew him as a partisan commander named Robert Dubois—but when I spoke to him in Belgium recently I discovered him to be Robert Woods, formerly of Detroit.

Woods told me he lived many years in Detroit, and was active there in the Communist Party. Then, in the mid-30's, he returned to his native Belgium.

During the first months of Hitler's invasion, Woods was responsible for the Communist organization in Flanders. In 1941, the Belgian partisans began their underground guerilla work, and Robert Dubois was in the forefront of partisan activity.

German airplanes were blown up on the fields . . . ammunition wagons in Ghent were mysteriously destroyed . . . SS guards in Antwerp were swooped upon—but in October

Romania Spurs Quisling Purge

Vigorous democratic changes are at last being made in Romania, after six months of weak, indecisive and sometimes pro-fascist leadership. Premier Petru Groza's new government, 14 of whose 18 members come from the National Democratic Front, has begun to tackle the key questions of purging Fascists from high places and satisfying the peasants' demand for land reform.

Groza himself, as head of the Agrarian Union, represents the peasants who have learned to link their demands with the democratic strivings of the whole nation, especially the workers. Groza's leadership is clearly supplanting that of Dr. Iuliu Maniu of the old Peasants Party, whose main program was restoration of the portions of Transylvania, taken by Hungary, which have now been turned over to the Groza government.

Measures already initiated by the Groza government include: removal of three collaborationist prefects in Transylvania; priority for army men in the redistribution of land; increased army pay; death penalty decreed for sabotage, theft and looting; projected purge of armed forces; appointment of a commission to study land reform.

of 1942, Robert Dubois was finally captured.

Many leading Belgian communists in Antwerp had already been executed, and the Gestapo was extremely anxious to get further information from Dubois concerning the names and whereabouts of his partisan comrades. For five long months they tortured him cruelly, he was hung by his hands and whipped day and night, but Dubois refused to talk. Exasperated, the German court in Ghent sentenced him to be executed in Brussels.

But Robert Dubois foiled the Gestapo. Locked up in the Brussels railroad terminal to await his train, the partisan leader picked the doorlock with a fork and quickly lost himself in the crowd.

Today, after their struggle against the pro-fascist Pierlot regime, Robert Dubois and his Resistance comrades are represented in the broad, democratic Belgian government.

Brazil Democrats Warn Of Fake Elections

By ANDREW GORDON
Wireless to Allied Labor News

MONTEVIDEO, March 12.—Doubts as to whether the national elections decreed by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil will be free were expressed today by Brazilian exiles here who suggested that the President is seeking by means of the decree to secure for Brazil a permanent seat on the world security council. From

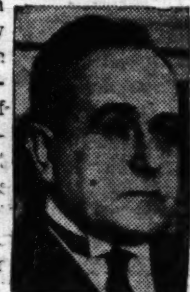
"Brazilian democrats are aware of plans for provocation and are not sparing in their efforts to frustrate the plans of the fascists who are seeking to deprive the Brazilian people of their rights," Elyseer Magalhaes, former director of the Central Hospital of Public Assistance in Rio de Janeiro and a participant in the 1930 revolution which brought President Vargas to power, declared in an interview.

Referring to the death of a student at a rally recently in Pernambuco in support of presidential candidate Brig. Gen. Eduardo Gomez as "the result of a police provocation," Magalhaes stated that it "confirms the fears of Brazilian democrats. The prevailing liberty introduced recently serves the purpose of winning time for President Vargas until the San Francisco conference."

"After securing a permanent seat on the security council, President Vargas will carry out fake elections."

A brother of the former governor of the state of Bahia, Magalhaes has been in exile since the suppression of the National Liberation Alliance in 1935.

Five developments, he said, "warrant distrust" of President Vargas' plan. These are: (1) Preparations of pro-fascists to "provoke civil war." Special police shock troops have been increased and supplied with the most modern arms, including tanks, he stated, and in addition to the federal police there are also military and labor police. "The



VARGAS

Vargas Say He Will Not Seek Reelection

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil said Sunday that he would not be a candidate in the country's forthcoming elections. Vargas pledged on March 1 to set the date within 90 days for Brazil's first presidential elections since he took power in 1930.

total number of effectives is now 10,000 and they are constantly being increased."

(2) Appointment of Agamenon Magalhaes (no relation), former governor of Pernambuco and "co-author of the Estado Novo, to the key post of Minister of Justice." He is "personally responsible for provocations in Natal and Recife which precipitated the abortive uprising of the National Liberation Alliance." When students in Pernambuco celebrated the liberation of Paris, "he ordered the police to shoot at them."

(3) "The attempt to deprive soldiers of the right to vote, since the Brazilian army is a people's army and will support popular candidates."

(4) The offices in which voting documents are given are "controlled by the Estado Novo bureaucracy and are factories for pro-Vargas votes."

(5) Amnesty has been "consistently refused."

Roatta, Escaped War Criminal, Gets Life

ROME, March 12 (UP).—Gen. Mario Roatta, who "escaped" during his trial as a war criminal, today was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment.

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Try Vichy Admiral for Aiding Nazis

PARIS, March 12 (UP).—The reading of a 120-page accusation today opened the high treason trial of Adm. Jen Esteva, former Resident General of Tunisia, the first of the Vichy leaders to face the

High Court of Justice.

The four main charges against the 64-year-old Admiral are:

1. Supplying the German "Africa Korps" with large quantities of food.
2. Cancelling an earlier appeal of

French forces to oppose the German landing in Tunisia after the Allied invasion of North Africa.

3. Recruiting labor and troops for the Germans.

4. Appealing to Free French soldiers to desert.

Heiress Jailed for Stealing Jewelry

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., March 12 (UP).—Mrs. Ann Flinchbaugh Taylor, 24-year-old socialite descendant of President William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, and mother of two children, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Westfield State Farm for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y., today for

stealing jewelry from two of her hostesses.

Suffolk County Judge L. Barron Hill told her: "While you have not been convicted before, you have been in trouble previously, and during the past seven or eight years have squandered about \$150,000 of the corpus of the trust funds."

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In light of the Larry Pearlstein affair and news that President Harry S. Gideonse's assistant, Dean Maroney, will appear before Judge Samuel Leibowitz this morning, Joe Lapchick's disclosure at the Kings County Court inquiry that two St. John's players had been approached by gamblers, came as a distinct anti-climax.

Certainly it's not news that degenerate gamblers have been trying to "do business" with basketball players for many years now, and but for the unfortunate Brooklyn College case, they've never met with success.

Lapchick's testimony yesterday revealed that, "in 1940, a player on our team named Kenneth Barnett, who is now a captain in the United States Army, was approached in Madison Square Garden. The one who approached him asked him if he was interested in doing business. Barnett answered him, 'I am not interested. Get the hell out of here.'"

Another attempt to lure a St. John's hoopster was made last at a professional game, said Lapchick. "I was a spectator at the game, and so was one of my players, Hy Gotkin. We weren't together. Some fellow asked Hy if he was interested in doing business. Hy emphatically answered 'no.' He told me about the incident after the game. He said that he tried to catch my eye, and unfortunately he was unable to do so."

And that was about the only thing of note to occur in court yesterday. But some real fireworks are expected today, when Brooklyn College's Dean Maroney is questioned. In all probability, President Gideonse's man Friday will have to dream up some fast answers in regard to the Larry Pearlstein revelations. To fall back upon the excuse that neither he, Gideonse, or other members of the team and faculty didn't know that Pearlstein wasn't a student at the school, would only be an admission of the Mayor's Sunday charges that the faculty is guilty of unpardonable negligence.

Eleanor Halpern, editor-in-chief of the Washington Square College Bulletin (NYU), told us over the phone: "I think the Pearlstein case showed a terrible neglect on the part of the Brooklyn College officials. It was dishonest, and it's giving the college a bad name."

Rounding Up the Loose Ends

Mister Van Lingle Mungo, among those present at the Giants' Lakewood training site is jubilant over his chance to get back into the big-time. Discharged from the Army last December, Mungo claims to be in the best shape of his life. While in the service, Mungo "played more than I ever did in my life. . . . I pitched Fridays for a regimental team, and Sundays for semi-pros, and worked first base for another Army team on Saturdays through the season. What did me good was that Army team on basic training."

With the National Invitation Tourney selections completed, it now shapes up as the first time

in five years that only one New York squad is represented in the games. Of course, that lone entry is the St. John's outfit.

There's talk that Gunder Hagg and Jimmy Raftery may meet in a special charity race before Gunder goes home in April. With the Rangers out of the playoffs, there's an open date at the Garden on March 31, and a match race between a better-conditioned Hagg and his erstwhile conqueror would pack the 49th Street arena.

Young Ike Williams will make his first appearance since Willie Joyce turned him back last month at the Garden, when he tangles with Dorsey Lag in a tennar at Philly on March 26. Ike was badly off-form in the Joyce scrap, and he'll probably make Lay pay the penalty for that embarrassing evening with Willie.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12 (UP).—Jack Kramer, who won 17 games for the St. Louis Browns last year and registered one of their two world series victories over the Cardinals, is a holdout. Kramer, who is working out at the New Orleans Athletic Club, has returned three contracts unsigned.

FDR May Throw Out First Ball

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—President Roosevelt today apparently removed any lingering doubts that baseball would be allowed to carry on in 1945.

The nation's No. 1 fan:

1. Accepted a season pass from owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators.

2. Told Griffith it was not beyond the realm of possibility that he would be able to attend the opening game here April 1 and throw out the first ball.

3. Expressed himself in favor of continuing night baseball as a recreation for war workers.

Griffith, baseball's ambassador of good will, said he discussed baseball only briefly with Mr. Roosevelt. He said any statement about the future of the game would have to come from the President, but he was "encouraged" by his conversation with Mr. Roosevelt. Then he added:

"Sure we're going to play ball this year—even if we have to use nine old men."

As for night baseball, Griffith said that Mr. Roosevelt asked him—were we going to have a lot of night ball for war workers aren't we?

"Yes, that's our plan," he said he told the President.

Mr. Roosevelt's virtual endorsement of night baseball apparently eliminated fears that the War Production Board's power conservation program would black out baseball parks. WPB itself hinted earlier that night baseball would not be banned. Baseball's contention is that night ball would not require additional electric power because people who attend games would not be using home lighting.

Mr. Roosevelt told a recent press conference he was all in favor of baseball continuing if it could do so without interfering with the war effort and provided it did not use perfectly healthy young players.

If Mr. Roosevelt attends the opening game, it will be the first time he has tossed out the ceremonial first pitch since 1941.

Pop Shots and Dribbles Indians vs. Muhlenberg In Quarter-Finals

The draw for the annual Madison Square Garden Invitation Basketball Tournament yesterday pitted DePaul against West Virginia and Tennessee against Rhode Island

Because some of the teams are manned by Naval trainees, however, the brackets were split up so the clubs, if they survive, will be able to return to their campus in accordance with Navy regulations and come back for further competition.

As a result, the opening games March 17 will be the Tennessee-Rhode Island and Bowling Green-RPI contests with DePaul-West Virginia and St. John's-Muhlenberg playing March 19.

DePaul, with a season's record of 18 victories against two defeats was seeded No. 1 with St. John's, victors in 20 out of 22 contests No. 2. DePaul and St. John's met in the finals last year with the New York quintet winning.

Bowling Green, with a 22-2 record, was seeded No. 3 and Tennessee, which won 18 games while losing four, No. 4. Rensselaer, the only perfect record team in the tourney with 13 consecutive victories; West Virginia; Rhode Island and Muhlenberg were unseeded. The Mountaineers won 12 games while losing five; Rhode Island had 18 victories against three defeats and Muhlenberg won 23 while losing only three.

Muhlenberg, RPI and Bowling Green have Navy trainees so the schedule had to be worked out so the players would not be absent from the campus for more than 48 hours.

The semi-finals will be played March 21 with the winners of the Bowling Green-RPI and the St. John's-Muhlenberg games meeting in one contest and the DePaul-

Nine Yanks at Training Camp

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 12 (UP).—Nine members of the New York Yankees reported for the club's first spring training drill today and coach Art Fletcher took advantage of springlike weather to send them through an outdoor workout.

Fletcher, in charge until manager Joe McCarthy arrives tomorrow, had catcher Herb Compton at first, outfielder George Stainback at second, Joe Buzas at short and Oscar Grimes at third for an infield drill.

Grimes was one of the three men who reported this morning. The others were pitchers John Moore and Karl Drews. Moore is the only service dischargee on the club. He was released from the 138th Battalion, tank destroyer outfit, in 1943 because of a back injury.

President Ed Barrows telephoned from New York to report that pitcher Atley Donald had signed his 1945 contract, bringing the number of Yankee players to 20. Donald is expected to arrive tomorrow while pitcher Elmer Singleton and outfielder Herschel Martin notified the team they were en route to camp although the latter reported transportation difficulty at Vienna, Mo.

West Virginia and Tennessee-Rhode Island victors in the other.

The finals will be played March 26 with the winner meeting the NCAA champion in the annual Red Cross benefit game March 29.

11 A. M. to NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
WOR—Star Parade
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobey's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P. M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Gloria Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Army Air Forces Band
WOR—News; the Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopes Orchestra
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P. M. TO 6 P. M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Tommy Taylor and Irene Woods, Songs
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Mary Martin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Sing Along Club
WQXR—What's on Your Mind?
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIC—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WBN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1600 Kc. WQXR—1540 Kc.

WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Janet Flanner, From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—It's Maritime
5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Rowe, News
6:15-WEAF—New York City Symphony,
Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
WOR—Newsreel
WJZ—To Be Announced
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercreek, News
WOR—The Strange Dr. Weir
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musical
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Footlight Echoes

7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—One Man's Family—Play
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WBN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singler, News
WJZ—Ted Malone—From Overseas
WABC—Big Town
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theater of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theater
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Joseph Lederer, Tenor
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Newspaper Guild
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:45-WMCA—My Story—Greater New
York Fund Drama
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope
WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WABC—Service to the Front
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert
10:30-WEAF—Hildegard, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Listen, the Women
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Talk—Lester Velle
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Eleanor Lansing, Songs
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Words at War—Sketch
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera U.S.A.
WABC—Casey, Press Photographer
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Diary of Four Terrifying Years In the Warsaw Ghetto

WARSAW GHETTO. A Diary by Mary Berg. Translated by Norbert Guterman. L. B. Fischer Publishing Co. \$2.75. Reviewed by PEGGY DENNIS

Mary Berg was 15 years old when the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939. She and her family were brought to this country in 1944 on the basis of her mother's American citizenship. Warsaw Ghetto is her personal diary of those interim years in which she lived under Hitler rule.

In this book are recorded Miss Berg's four terrifying years in which she saw the Hitlerites set out to destroy the Jews of Europe. These were four horrifying years that started with the treachery of the forces gathered around the Polish government-in-exile in London who capitulated to the Brown Shirts. They culminated in the heroic 44 day Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto. And they ended, for the young writer, in her departure for America with an unshakeable feeling of "guilt" at her rescue from the fate of the surviving few thousand Jews left out of a Ghetto population that had numbered over 500,000.

SYSTEMATIC LOOTING

This is all seen through the eyes and reactions of an adolescent girl from a well-to-do family. This medium has its definite limitations. But this story is nonetheless a moving account of the fear and privation, the brutality and death that stalked the herded inmates of the Polish Ghetto.

According to Mary Berg, class lines continued to exist within the Ghetto walls. Cafe society, theatres, and concerts flourished. The wealthy bought food on the black market and exchanged fur coats, and jewels, and money for jobs that bought "security." The jobs of the Jewish police were coveted for that reason.

But this period was short-lived. The systematic looting of the Ghetto possessions by the Nazis and their intensified rule of terror obliterated the precarious social distinctions between the Jews themselves. Mary Berg seems unaware of the significant fact of her own account of how the very struggle to remain alive—to find food and shelter, to stay out of the range of a Nazi bullet or blackjack—became a struggle of Jewish courage against Hitlerite rule. The maintenance of schools, the performance of wedding ceremonies and religious rites were organized illegal actions in which all Jews of all classes were drawn. And the attitude of the militant, anti-fascist Jew is reflected in her report of Jewish police being shot by the Jewish underground for betraying their people.



Former residents of Warsaw return to the liberated city. Out of the ruins that are their homes they are prepared to build a new and happier life.

Mary Berg refers frequently to the manifestations of anti-Semitism and "hooliganism" amongst certain circles of the Polish population. This is a gruesome, but accurate commentary, which the young writer seems unequipped to make or realize, on the corrupt, pro-fascist Beck-Sosnkowski governments and their anti-Semitic, reactionary propaganda which was spread like a disease within Poland.

In significant contrast is Mary Berg's reflection on the hopes with which the beleaguered Jews of Poland turned to the Soviet Union. In the early days of confusion, when her father was separated from them, her family "breathed with relief" when they learned he was in "Russian-occupied Poland." For, she writes, they knew that "there at

least Jews were treated like everybody else." A few pages later she records her father "is getting along very well in Russia and has a job as a curator of a museum in the Ukraine." Further on she writes, "so many people would have given everything they had to get across to the Soviet side."

While Warsaw Ghetto is no profound or basic contribution to the study of the Polish or the Jewish questions, it is a worthwhile book. It is a moving tribute to the stoicism and heroism of the Jewish people of Poland, and through them of the Jews of Europe, who felt and resisted the double-edged lash of Nazi fiendish aggression and racial "superiority."

It is a book that one would particularly urge upon those skeptics and wisecracks who even today are prone to belittle "all those atrocity stories" about the Nazis. For here is the simple story of a young Jewish girl who lived under the Hitlerites; who saw the face of the fascist enemy; and who escaped to describe it vividly to the world.

THE STAGE

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Notes on New Soviet Films in Production

By OLEG LEONIDOV

KIEV.—When this city, center of the Ukrainian cinema industry, was liberated from the Germans, the film workers evacuated to the East returned, rehabilitated their studios and refitted them with modern equipment. After an interval of nearly three years, production was resumed.

Director Mark Donskoy is at work on *The Unbowed*, a picturization of Gorbatov's novel of the same title. The action takes place in the Ukraine and the Donets Basin during the fascist occupation, and shows the failure of Nazi attempts to break the will of the Soviet people and destroy their national pride by moral and physical terror and delegation. Instead, the people rose in wrathful struggle against the invaders.

Donskoy is known for his successful filming of Wanda Wasilewska's novel, *The Rainbow*, and Nikolai Ostrovsky's *How the Steel Was Tempered*.

A new picture *Great is Life*, produced by Leonid Lukov, strikingly portrays the restoration of the mines in the Donbas after the expulsion of the invaders. Several years ago Lukov made a film of the same name, to which the present is a sequel, showing the development of the Donbas and the rise of the Stankov movement in the period of

the Five-Year Plans. The heroes of the earlier film now appear as restorers of the savage destruction wrought by the Germans.

The Match of Death, based on a stirring incident from real life, is being produced by Alexander Zarkhi and Joseph Heifitz, who directed the famous picture *Baltic Deputy*. During the German occupation of Kiev, the Nazis arranged a football match between the best German team and some Ukrainian players.

The Ukrainians were warned by the Germans that if they did not lose the match they would forfeit their lives. But the Soviet patriots preferred to win—to die as victors rather than to save their lives at the cost of defeat.

In Minsk, capital of liberated Byelorussia, director Vladimir K. Sablin is making *Zaslono*—based on the guerrilla exploits of a Byelorussian engineer. When Minsk was occupied by the Germans, Zaslono, who was in charge of construction of one of the Byelorussian rail lines, asked to be allowed to continue his work.

The Byelorussian people branded Zaslono as a traitor. In reality he was carrying out acts of sabotage for his country, boldly blowing up trains and putting locomotives out of action. When the fascists became suspicious, Zaslono escaped and organized a powerful guerrilla unit.

CIO Sailor-Artists' Show

DETROIT (FP).—Over 100 paintings and drawings by members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) have been on exhibition at the Union bookstore in Detroit. The exhibit is on tour and was put together by the Duluth branch of the union.

Most of the works are marine subjects. There was only one nude, a mother and child. This restraint is in vivid contrast to the favorite subjects for tattooing. There are portrait studies, a few groups, two covered bridges, but none of those curious art themes known for some reason as still life.

Most of the exhibitors have had little or no training. Some of them picked up materials and a little instruction at the union hall. One or two show knowledge of drafting and perspective. The majority are unaffected primitives. One has a stream running well outside its bed. Yet almost all show promise and reveal their liking for the new artistic activity.

Watercolor is the favorite medium. Some use charcoal, crayon or pencil. A few use oils. The splashes of color reflect the brilliant contrasts observable at sea. Among the best portraits is that of a Negro sailor. There is one terrific blond.

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TODAY and TOMORROW
The Rainbow
Released by ARTEMO
"V. V. A PRIZE FILM"—PM
"MY GAL LOVES MUSIC"

A Pleasing Mexican Robin-Hood Film at the Belmont Theatre

El Rebelde (The Rebel) is a somewhat formidable title for the liting comedy-romance now showing at the Belmont Theatre. It refers to Juan Manuel Mendoza, played by Jorge Negrete, who embarks on a Robin Hood career of banditry with the objective of wreaking vengeance against Don Pablo, the man who caused his father's death. Love, in the form of Don Pablo's beautiful daughter Ana Maria, halts the Rebel from executing his purpose.

The plot is time worn but also time honored. For it is not easy to resist the appeal of young lovers defying bitter family feuds and fearless men dashing through green forests on their mission of plundering the rich to help the poor.

GOOD NEIGHBORLY FILM
Jorge Negrete makes a handsome rebel if not a convincingly relentless pursuer of justice. The film provides ample opportunity for him to sing in his pleasing, resonant tenor and the melodies reflect the rich, warm personalities of our Mexican neighbors. Ana Maria (Maria Elena Marquez) is a willing recipient of Juan Manuel's love songs and is very believable as the troubled maid torn between loyalty to her father and love for Juan Manuel. Her betrothal to Don Felipe, in accordance with her father's wishes, further complicates the situation and adds to the lovers' troubles. Miguel A. Ferriz, as Felipe, the unwelcome suitor,

is properly obnoxious. The audience is spontaneously moved to cheers at the end when the Rebel strides into church, pushes Felipe from the Altar where he is about to be married to Ana Maria, and kneels down himself. Julio Villarreal gives a good performance as the fiercely proud Don Pablo.

The picture is well interspersed with comedy provided particularly by Felipe Montoya and Fernando Soto, two members of Juan Manuel's band. Unfortunately the English titles are designed to give only the essentials of the plot. Thus much of the humor is lost to anyone who does not understand Spanish. Judging by the frequent laughter in the audience, it must be quite a loss.

The direction of the film smoothly integrates action, music and characters and provokes interest right through to the promised climax of marriage between Juan Manuel and Ana Maria. *El Rebelde* is gay and melodic. Recommended for an evening of song and relaxation.

N. L.

Late Bulletins

B-29 Superfort Bombers Raid Japanese Base at Singapore

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—India-based Superfortresses attacked the Singapore naval base at the tip of the Malay peninsula today while fires still raged in the Japanese aircraft center of Nagoya at the other end of Japan's empire, it was announced today.

A medium-sized force of the giant B-29's, drawn from Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's 20th (Superfortress) Bomber Command, made the attack on Singapore and every plane returned to base, though the Japanese claimed that two were shot down and another was damaged.

Crews reported good results, though some bombardiers had to bomb by means of instrument through heavy clouds. The Japanese offered only moderate opposition with anti-aircraft and fighter planes.

3 Airdromes Won on Mindanao

MANILA, Tuesday, March 13 (UP).—Forty-first Division troops have captured Zamboanga, chief town of southwestern Mindanao, and have driven on to take the San Roque Airdrome, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today. This is the third airdrome taken on Mindanao.

The invading Americans overrun steel and concrete pill boxes and artillery-supported strong points, with only minor loss, MacArthur said.

Air and navy units also attacked Basilan island just below Zamboanga peninsula, and destroyed a number of small craft.

Attacking Jolo, southwest of Basilan, heavy bombers hit the airdrome.

East of Manila on Luzon, the First Cavalry Division captured dominating ground beyond Antipolo and the Sixth Infantry division pressed farther into the hills south-east of Motalban.

Extend Commodity Credit Corp.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—The House voted tonight, 359 to 8, to extend the Commodity Credit Corp. for two more years and to increase its borrowing powers to \$5,000,000,000.

Republican attempts failed to block the vote, to cut the extension to one year, and to trim \$1,000,000,000 from the monetary increase.

Strike Hits Hollywood Studios

HOLLYWOOD, March 12 (UP).—A strike stopped movie making at two major studios tonight, and the others were limping along behind picket lines.

Herbert Sorrell, president of the Conference of Studio Unions, called 8,000 members of nine CSU unions off the job to force the studios to recognize the AFL Set Designers Local 1421, Painters International Union.

Columbia, RKO, Universal, Warner's and 20th Century-Fox had to call off shooting schedules when key personnel failed to show up for work. RKO also was shut down at its RKO-Pathe lot.

Alleged Seducer Restored to Navy Duty

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Frederick Brooks, who was held by Navy officials for investigation of charges that he seduced a girl in Italy, has been restored to full duty, the Third Naval District announced yesterday.

Red Army Takes Kuestrin

(Continued from Page 1)

The capture of Kuestrin gave the Red Army a solid 200-mile front along the east bank of the Oder from the Baltic to the Niesse, which branches southward from Frankfurt and forms the lower end of the Oder line.

Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on the west bank 15 miles south of Kuestrin, now is the Germans' last major Oder line bastion due east of Berlin and with the Red Army massing to the north and south, it was threatened with encirclement.

Along the Baltic coast Soviet forces advanced 16 miles in a single day to tighten their siege around Danzig and Gdynia by seizing three outlying fortress towns. The fall of both Baltic ports was reported imminent as the Germans, pinned to the sea, sought to effect a Dunkerque-like retreat under a hail of Soviet gunfire.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced in another order of the day that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army had broken through to Danzig Bay, northwest of Danzig, and "pinned the Nazis against a 50-mile stretch of the Baltic coast on both sides of the former free port.

The advances cut the size of the German pocket to approximately 800 square miles and Soviet front dispatches said Germans were trying to evacuate by sea, harassed by Soviet war planes and warships of the Baltic Fleet.

Moscow reports said Soviet guns were blasting Danzig, which Adolf Hitler incorporated into the Reich on the opening day of the war, and its fall, as well as that of Gdynia, was imminent.

American heavy bombers, directly supporting the Soviet armies, blasted the German Baltic port of Swinemuende—Berlin's main outlet to the sea.

Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army was some 16 miles away from Swinemuende.

The raid was led by a Liberator named "Tovarich," and the operation commanded by Maj. Charles Biggers of Kings Creek, S. C. He said that nine large columns of smoke could be seen rising from the target when the bombers were 70 miles away.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, March 13, 1945



Moving over the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, American half tracks loaded with U.S. anti-aircraft units and their equipment rush over the Rhine River to take care of any Luftwaffe attacks.

The Veteran Commander

LITTLE NOTICED BUT IMPORTANT EVENTS

THE eyes of the world are riveted on the Remagen bridgehead, on the preparations for new crossings expected on the northern wing of the Rhine front and on the impending attack on the Oder-Neisse line by Marshals Zhukov and Konev.

Holding its breath, the public of the United Nations is looking at Gen. Bradley, Field Marshal Montgomery and Marshal Zhukov.

The rest is somewhat forgotten in the excitement.

However, the Soviet communique (which very few people read) for the last three weeks brings us daily reports on the biggest tank battle going on now on all fronts, barring none. The Germans are attacking fiercely and with very large forces in Hungary northeast, east and southeast of Lake Balaton. One can imagine what forces they are using when their daily loss there averages 75 tanks a day. The day before yesterday they lost 152 tanks in Hungary.

The enemy is striving at all cost to reach the Danube between Budapest and the Bend at the confluence of the Drava, and to reestablish a defense line based on the sector where the great river flows north-south.

At the same time we see that the Bulgarian Army has issued a communique after a silence of some weeks. This communique describes "defensive fighting" against large enemy forces on the Drava River. The Drava is the left flank of the Soviet line in Hungary, and the battles in this sector must be viewed as a whole with the operations in Hungary.

Add to this the German offensive action (last week and the week before) between Komarom and the Hron River. This is the right flank of the Soviet position in Hungary.

Thus we see that while Gen. Hodges is accumulating forces in the Remagen bridgehead

and threatening the Cologne-Kassel line, and Field Marshal Montgomery is threatening the Wesel-Osnabruck line, the two of them creating a fatal pincers-threat to the Ruhr region; and Marshals Zhukov and Konev are poised with a pair of great pincers ready to tear the Berlin fortified area from Germany and drive through to the Elbe, reducing the German rear to practically naught—the German High Command is squandering scores of tanks and thousands of their best shock troops to gain a few possible miles in western Hungary.

In other words the Germans are losing the Rhineland, East Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia. They are threatened with the loss of the Ruhr, of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Saxony. And at the same time they are battling for western Hungary.

Now look at your map again. Does the whole thing make any sense at all IF the Germans are not getting ready to stick it out as long as possible in the Alpine regions of Bavaria, Austria, the Tyrol and northern Italy? No, it does not make sense. Therefore, it must be that Germany has decided to go and die in Austria. Paradoxically, of course, for German racial and national supremacy, but nevertheless obviously true.

In the light of these developments, the assertions of the numerous military critics that the Red Army offensive in Hungary in late 1944 was a "secondary operation" of comparatively very little importance appear completely erroneous, as we pointed out repeatedly at the time.

The Soviet High Command at the time struck at a very sore spot and the Germans are smarting until this very day. Old man Ludendorff was perhaps not so wrong when he said that the decisive battle of World War II would be fought near Lake Balaton.

CIO Acts on Jurisdiction Disputes

The General executive board of the CIO yesterday moved to eliminate jurisdictional disputes in its ranks by setting up a board of three vice-presidents with power to decide issues between unions.

The action, announced by President Philip Murray as the three-day meeting at Hotel Commodore concluded; came after a lengthy discussion on the dispute between the United Automobile Workers and the

United Farm Equipment Workers.

The permanent committee with its decisions final and "subject to review only by the CIO convention," according to Murray, are Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers; Frank Rosenblum, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Machine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The discussion centered mainly around the complaint of the Farm Equipment union that certain

groups in the UAW have staged a raid on the large local at Caterpillar Tractor. Murray, it was learned, again expressed sharp criticism of those in the UAW that are engaged in raiding a union that has held the contract at the plant since it was organized.

The board also adopted a statement setting forth the CIO's position on reconversion policy.

The next meeting of the CIO board is scheduled at Washington for April 12.

